

COTTON BADLY HURT.

THE HOT WAVE WILL MATERIALLY LESSEN THE YIELD.

A Very Important Bulletin Issued by State Weather Observer Bauer Yesterday—Information for Farmers and Others.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 11.—Below is given the weekly bulletin of the condition of the weather and the crop of the State. It is by far the gloomiest report that has been issued this year. This bulletin covers the weather and crop conditions for the week ending Saturday, August 8, and in its preparation were used reports from one or more correspondents in each county of the State.

WEATHER.

The temperature continued above the normal, but averaged 2 degrees cooler than during the previous week, 35 last week and 33 this. The maximum was 100 on the 7th at Beaufort; on the 4th at Beaufort; the minimum 66 on the 4th at Ellmore, the 7th at Liberty, the 8th at Greenville. Weekly mean temperature for the State 83, approximate normal 80.

The rainfall was scattered with a few heavy measurements, as follows: Charleston, 1.46; St. Matthews, 1.75; Yemassee, 2.40; Trial, 2.57; Longshore, 1.26; Ellmore, 3.50; Beaufort, 1.80.

Only 22 out of 44 reporting stations reported any rain, and at 9 the amounts were under half an inch. This had no appreciable effect on the crops, as it dried almost as fast as it fell. There continues a plentiful supply of stock water.

CROPS.

From all portions of the State comes the reports of deterioration in crop condition, due to the excessive heat and want of rain, save in two localities in eastern counties, where too much rain and excessive heat are the assigned causes for the falling off. In a few of the western counties the injury has as yet been comparatively light, because scattered showers have confined the damage to broken areas and the previous conditions were so very good, but even there each day's heat has a telling and irreparable damaging effect.

Early corn is about all matured, and therefore safe, but late corn is suffering very much. The kernels seem to be dried before filling out, being literally hard up or parched on the ear. Most of the fodder condition, in some counties this is still going on, but the leaves are becoming almost too dry; they crumple and break in handling. The hot weather has not injured corn, taken all together to any considerable extent.

Not a single report was received but that stated that cotton is failing. So general and extended is the injury done by the heat and want of rain that only Sea Island cotton escaped, and that is ripening prematurely it is thought.

A few correspondents' reports are given in abridged form, as they tersely show the condition and deterioration that the plant has suffered during the last week. The reports are given by counties.

Berkeley—Cotton failing; too much rain. Newberry—Rust, scalding and shedding. Williamsburg—Falling very fast. Orangeburg—Falling, excessive heat, no rain; opening fast. Chesterfield—Shedding leaves, forms and half grown bolls. Darlington—Blossoms and forms falling off; opening prematurely. Kershaw—Opening very fast, drying up. Greenville—Dropping off of leaves and squares. Fairfield—On sandy land, has failed very much. Aiken—Parching and is opening; (2) falling and opening very fast. Chesterfield—Opening prematurely and prospect reduced very much. Florence—In bad fix from drought; (2) shedding leaves, forms and bolls; in spots cotton nearly all open. Clarendon—Needling rain; opening, none picked. Edgefield—Improved where rain fell, otherwise cut off one-fourth; (2) growth stopped, premature opening, rust increasing. Pickens—Turning yellow, shedding off leaves and fruit, opening rapidly; (2) growth stopped, shedding bolls and bolls, greatly injured. Greenville—Continued injury to cotton and corn; 2 deteriorating very fast, some fields burning up. Abbeville—Shedding too freely; greatly reduced prospects, except where good showers fell. Barnwell—Going back, looks like half a crop, plant drying up; (2) very much injured, shedding, drying up in spots, opening prematurely, growth retarded; (3) shedding, looks as if fire ran through it; (4) half cut off; (5) looks as if singed by fire. Anderson—Crops suffered severely, especially cotton; (2) if it does not rain cotton will be cut short; (3) dry rust, leaves, squares and bolls falling off. Orangeburg—No improvement, late work doing better than early; (2) casting off fruit, rain would not benefit some of it now. Sumter—Falling on light lands, if heat continues injury will be extended. Richland—Stopped growing, well fruited but shedding too freely, greatly reduced prospects. Marlboro—Shedding very badly and farmers expect only half a crop; (2) shedding leaves, forms and small bolls, prospects very poor. Newberry—Shedding leaves and shapes, opening prematurely. Union—Shedding terribly, leaves and small bolls lost 25 per cent. in last three days. Oconee—Forms and small bolls dropping to large extent; (2) shedding both squares and leaves. Laurens—Heat affecting the plant although with rain soon no practical injury would result. Lancaster—Cannot possibly recover what it lost in past two weeks. York—Each day's continuation of heat materially reduces prospects, very poor now.

Summarizing the above, and the portions of the report not quoted, it appears that cotton has declined very fast, growth practically stopped, bolls opening prematurely, shedding leaves, forms and half grown bolls, and that plenty of rain would not help cotton to recover and reach its previous excellent condition, except in a few places. Picking is as yet not active but will soon become so.

Tobacco cured nicely during the week, but the quality of the leaves was reduced by the heat. The crop is only a fair one.

Fans are suffering from the heat and dryness.

Cane of various kinds is doing well, but in places is ripening prematurely. Rice continues in excellent condition. Beginning to ripen, and harvesting begun. First barrel of "Rangoon" rice harvested on July 30, near Georgetown.

WORKING THE WIRES.

COL. DUNCAN TALKS ABOUT THE NEW COTTON TIES.

He thinks the Problem Has Been Solved and the Trust Can Be Crushed in the Long Run—The Present Outlook.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 13.—It is beginning to look as if the farmers of the State are going to be winners in their fight against the steel cotton tie trust, which was inaugurated by the State Alliance. Certain it is that they are all holding back and are not yet purchasing ties.

Col. D. P. Duncan, the manager of the Farmers Alliance exchange, was seen at the Alliance exchange office yesterday and asked about his recent trip to Charleston in the interest of the wire and flat iron cotton tie contest. Colonel Duncan remarked: "As the public are aware, I was appointed by the State Alliance meeting held in this city on the 22nd of July to look into this matter of some substitute for the flat iron cotton tie, the price of which has been advanced 100 per cent., by what is called the cotton tie trust. My idea was to use a wire and I made the suggestion to the State Alliance. As soon as the flat iron tie was replaced by No. 10 galvanized steel wire, I found out by my trip to Charleston that I had used too small a wire, although at this time it has held the bale all right."

"I had the bale shipped to Charleston to Messrs. Sloan & Sons with instructions to have it compressed and put in any and all tests that the exporters desired to make. Monday evening I concluded to go to the city and witness the compressing myself."

"I desire now to publicly make acknowledgment of the courtesy I received in Charleston in this matter as the representative of the farmers of the State Alliance. On my arrival in the city Mr. Sloan informed me that while there was no cotton being compressed, the manager of the Champion Cotton Press had offered to get up a steam for the purpose of testing the wire bale. President Frost of the Cotton Exchange kindly called together such members of the exchange as were present in the city, also the cotton exporters and a pleasant informal meeting was held and the merits of the wire bale discussed. The gentlemen all expressed their entire sympathy with the farmers in this fight, although the president of the exchange called our attention to the fact that this was a matter of very material importance to the entire cotton export trade of Charleston, and that therefore the exchange would have to make a very thorough test of the matter before they could act officially, all of which we appreciated and return thanks to these gentlemen for their kind attentions."

"Now as to compressing the bale. Would the wire hold? Would it cut the bagging? Could it be done as quickly as when compressed with the flat iron tie? The wire held the bale perfectly after it was compressed. One or two of the exporters thought it cut the bagging in one or two places. In this I think they were mistaken, for the bagging on the bale was of a very poor quality and was rather torn in handling than cut by the wire, and this was the opinion expressed to me by the superintendent of the compress. The superintendent of the compress said that we ought to have a larger wire and a better way to fasten the wire or he could not compress the cotton as easily as with the hoop tie. He thought the size wire I had would cut the hands of the pressmen."

"I think now we have the question about solved if our wire friends stand by us."

"I shall recommend that we use No. 6 annealed wire, which will double the size and weight of the galvanized wire I had used, will be more pliable than it to handle, to use seven to the bale, (all the compresses use seven) these seven wires will weigh 8 3/4 pounds, against 9 pounds that the six flat iron ties weigh. The wire will be put up in bundles of 35 wires; seven wires to the bale, packing five bales to the bundle. These 35 wires will weigh 44 pounds and will cost 75 to 80 cents per bundle. This as against 30 flat iron ties in a bundle weighing 45 pounds and costing now \$1.45 per bundle. These 30 ties are used to pack five bales of cotton. This is the information I have today and I think in a few days I will have the arrangements completed to furnish these ties in any quantities."

A Republican Split.

DENVER, Aug. 13.—There are now in Colorado two Colorado state committees claiming to represent the Republican party, and two state conventions have been called, one for Sept. 3 in this city, and the other for Sept. 30 in Colorado Springs. The latter convention was decided upon at a meeting of the state committee July 28, at which the following were named: Walcott, who will support McKinley and Hobart, were in control. Chairman Holmes and the McKinley members of the committee ignored the call for another meeting which was signed by a majority of all the members. At this meeting a new chairman was elected. Resolutions were adopted repudiating the action of the previous meeting, declaring the silver question of paramount importance, endorsing Senator Teller and commending the action of the Colorado delegation to the national Republican convention.

A state convention was called for September 9, at which it is the intention of the silver Republicans to endorse the Democratic national ticket and make nominations for state offices. The other convention will nominate McKinley and Hobart officers and probably also a full state ticket.

The New York Journal scores a good point on the Chicago editor: "Editor Kohlman is using his newspaper in an effort to show how the living expenses of the laboring man by increasing the cost of farm products. In addition to making a newspaper, Mr. Kohlman produces an excellent quality of bread, but he doesn't sell it any cheaper than he did when wheat was much higher. Perhaps he should explain why this is the case before expecting the laboring man to stampede."

PARISIAN lovers of horse flesh devoured more than 30,000 horses last year. In 1894 the number was 21,177, in 1878 it was 10,000, and in 1872 1,034. There are 200 hippodromes and butchers' shops in Paris.

CROPS IN THE COTTON BELT.

Weekly Report of the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The weekly weather crop bulletin, issued by the weather bureau this afternoon, contains the following:

Virginia—Continued dry, hot weather has done some damage to late corn and tobacco; fall ploughing delayed; pasture holding on well; thrashing about finished; hay mostly secured; fodder pulling becoming general; soaking rains would be of great benefit in all sections.

North Carolina—Intense heat and drought, causing continuous decline in conditions of all crops; cotton shedding, plants wilting and forming very little top crop; first new bale this week, the earliest ever known; late corn will be a failure without rain soon; stripping fodder now in progress; tobacco curing light and thin; peas, potatoes and peanuts still good.

South Carolina—Crops materially injured by excessive heat; rain over limited areas only, generally dry; early corn safe, late drying up; cotton turning yellow, shedding half grown bolls and squares, and opening prematurely, picking not active; rice excellent, beginning to ripen; tobacco curing nicely, but quality inferior; minor crops in fair condition.

Georgia—Abnormally high temperature, lack of rain and excess of sunshine have injured all growing crops; cotton dropping and turning yellow; picking in progress; late corn, except on lowlands, needs rain; pastures and gardens failing rapidly.

Florida—Not so hot as last week; good showers in some sections, but unevenly distributed; corn suffering; cotton doing well and picking has begun in western section and will soon begin in central districts; ploughing for fall panning has begun by a few; citrus trees doing well.

Alabama—Prolonged hot and generally dry weather continues to injure cotton, which is shedding badly and in some places dropping half grown bolls. Cotton picking progressing slowly and prospective yield far below average; late corn scorching badly, and cane and sorghum showing signs of drought, but peanuts and sweet potatoes still promising.

Mississippi—Crops as a rule still suffering for moisture; local showers benefit fall gardens in scattered sections; cotton picking general, but staple short and tending to decrease by the drought; corn inferior and garden truck damaged. Fodder pulling progressing; favorable reports received from a few localities.

Louisiana—Drought remains unbroken over large area and cotton continues failing; more generous rains over portions of sugar belt, and cane growing fast, but needs more rain in localities; rice fair, some cutting; corn being harvested, good south, poor north; cotton picking general.

Texas—Hot winds and dry weather during another week have seriously injured cotton over Central and North Texas, and a general rain is much needed for the crop in all portions of the State; picking is general, much cotton opening prematurely; the plant is shedding squares and young bolls in many sections, and at best the yield will be below the average; corn gathering has commenced; gardens and forage crops need rain.

Arkansas—Drought and very hot weather continued throughout the week, to the serious detriment of all growing crops. Cotton continuing to shed by squares and the plant dying on the plantations. Early corn is a light yield, and late corn almost a failure.

Tennessee—Drought with intense heat causes serious failing in crops, and especially in western portion, where it assumes disastrous features. Worms injuring tobacco, necessitating early cutting; early corn fine, late greatly shortened; much millet and seed clover. Ploughing practically suspended.

Perfecting the New Tie.

BLYTHER, Ga., Aug. 13.—To old Richmond is due the honor of the solution of the tie problem. Today our first two bales of cotton were given from the farm of Mr. P. B. Reese, the ties for one of them being supplied by Mr. W. E. Norrell, who has in a very simple but practical manner set aside whatever objections there may have existed against the use of wire as a tie. By his simple device they are easily and quite as quickly adjusted and fastened as are the ordinary buckled ties. All are agreed that the tie is a success, and are pleased that our town is to supply the much needed relief to our farmers. The cotton will go to Messrs. Garrett and Latimer, of your city, tomorrow morning.

Death Before Surrender.

KEY WEST, Aug. 11.—Persons who have arrived here from Cuba say that General Bruno Zayas, the insurgent leader, committed suicide recently rather than surrender to the Spaniards. General Zayas and five members of his staff were lunching in a small town in Havana province, when through the treachery of the proprietor of the restaurant the Spanish troops were notified. The building was surrounded. The Cubans refused to surrender and a desperate fight ensued. General Zayas was wounded and his five companions were killed. The last bullet in the general's revolver was fired into his own heart. Sixteen Spaniards were killed.

Fusion in Iowa.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Aug. 13.—There has been complete fusion in Iowa between the Populists and Democrats. The Democratic convention yesterday named for electors at large Governor Horace Boies and General James B. Weaver. Except General Weaver the state ticket named was as follows: L. K. Carr (Dem.), secretary of agriculture; J. W. Davis (Pop.), auditor; Joseph Reugnitz (Dem.), treasurer; Hon. L. R. Boller (Dem.), for supreme court judge; Amos Steele (free silver Rep.), for railroad commissioner, long term; Thomas Denson for railroad commissioner, short term.

DURING the last six years there have been 43,902 homicides in this country, and averaging 7,317 per year. Within the same period there have been 723 executions and 1,118 lynchings. In the last year 10,500 persons were killed, whereas in 1890 there were only 4,200 or less than half as many. The figures prove the homicidal crime is increasing at an alarming rate. The ineffective administration of criminal law is blamed for this state of affairs.

A STARTLING DISCLOSURE.

A Charge Made Against Gov. Evans Which He Denies.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 14.—Since the campaign began, newspaper correspondents who have been going around with the aggregation have heard a variety of more or less startling reports. In many instances they have been assured that some competent witness would present himself at an opportune moment to present facts in such shape as to exclude the possibility of successful denial or evasion. But this evidence, whether it did not exist, or because a disrag was doing the part of a backbone for the witnesses or that the disease known as moral cowardice has become alarmingly epidemic in South Carolina, these confessions have failed to materialize.

The newspaper correspondents have been furnished with the following statement of alleged facts: "On Saturday night of the Marion meeting, Governor Evans returned home, arriving in Columbia about 10, and went directly to the mansion, where, at 11 o'clock, he was joined by a delegation of five German citizens of Charleston, viz: Wehman, Kroeg, Roessler and Stelling—the fifth, don't know. This committee remained with him till 2 o'clock and took the early morning train back to Charleston. They went to Columbia on a written invitation from the governor, who made this proposition: 'You organize a German club in the city of Charleston of 500 members who will vote for me for the United States senate. I will guarantee the Germans of Charleston private dispensaries. In evidence of this Stelling has been canvassing the city in that interest, and none of these gentlemen will deny these facts, as it is too well known in the city to admit of a denial. Wehman particularly, will admit it all.'

Gov. Evans was given an opportunity to affirm or deny the report simultaneously with its publication. He said: "That is a lie. I have not seen those men since the opening of the campaign. They did come to see me some days before the campaign opened and met me at my office—they never were at my house. They asked me what I was going to do about Charleston. I told them—as I said at the time of putting on the metropolitan police—that if by that method I was unable to enforce the law, I would take it off and recommend to the legislature some special law for Charleston. It would be foolish to continue attempting to enforce the law with present machinery if it is impossible to do so." If he had desired to trade for Charleston's vote, said the governor, he would have done so long ago, with men who offered to deliver the goods and were able to do so, and the governor named two old line Charleston ringsters who had made him a proposition to deal.

So it seems that whether or not Charleston has been recently bought or sold her votes have been on the market—offered by her bosses for a stated consideration, just as the suffrage of ignorant laborers, who can hardly make their wishes intelligible in English, are disposed of by their foremen in the north, or as the votes of communities of negroes used to be highest bidders in Radical days. It is certainly time for a new deal in Charleston.—State.

Disgrace and Death.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 13.—Jos. E. Kelley, cashier of the First National bank of this city, was found dead last evening at the bottom of the cellar steps in his residence. He had committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. Yesterday National Bank Examiner Vance suddenly appeared in this city, and being a new man, had taken Kelley by surprise. He soon found a shortage in the cashier's accounts. Kelley disappeared, but after a brief search his body was discovered. Kelley had four letters in his pocket, one addressed to Director E. B. Reynolds in which he explains that there was a deficit created by him him previous to 1891 and amounting to \$24,109. Kelley was 47 years old, moved in the best society and had the confidence of everyone.

Killed at a Convention.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Aug. 12.—Two men were shot and killed and another mortally wounded at the annual convention of the National party in the Cherokee Nation, held ten miles north of Tahlequah, the capital. The parties killed were Eli Wofford, chief of police of Tahlequah, and Charlie Proctor, deputy sheriff, and Leonard Williams, sheriff, was wounded fatally. The row originated over the spilling of whiskey. Wofford shot Williams and the latter returned the fire, killing Wofford instantly. It is said that Wofford's brother killed Charlie Proctor and escaped. The affair has created intense excitement and will serve to break up the convention, which would have lasted through the week.

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Perished in a Glacier.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Aug. 11.—The steamer Willapa, from Alaska, brings particulars of the death of C. Kennah, a well-to-do merchant of Mount Vernon, Wash. Kennah, with a party of tourists, was crossing a glacier at Turnagain Arm. A thin sheet of ice covered a crevasse, and it gave way, precipitating Kennah and an other man into a chasm, scarcely 3 feet wide. One was killed by his gun acting as a crossbar, but Kennah fell to the bottom, about 80 feet, and was tightly jammed in. Others of the party tied blankets together and attempted to pull him out, but he was so tightly wedged in that he could not be budged, and he froze to death in sight of his friends.

The trustworthy cure for the Whiskey, Opium, Morphine and Tobacco Habits. For further information address The Keeley Institute, or Drawer 27, Columbia, S. C.

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Best Patent Flour at.....4.25 barrel
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BEST GRANULATED SUGAR

In 100 pound sacks at.....50c pound
In smaller quantities at.....54c pound

GOOD GRANULATED SUGAR

In 25 pound sacks at.....45c pound
In 100 sacks at.....45c pound
In smaller quantities at.....50c pound

RICE

At 40, 50, 60, 70 and 80 cents a peck.

GOOD TOMATOES

In 2 pound cans at.....50c a dozen
In 3 pound cans at.....42c a dozen

PURE LARD—BEST QUALITY.

50 pound cans per can.....\$3.00
20 pound cans per can.....1.25
10 pound cans per can.....75
5 pound cans per can.....40
3 pound cans per can.....25

COMPOUND LARD.

50 pound cans per can.....\$2.75
20 pound cans per can.....1.10
10 pound cans per can.....70
5 pound cans per can.....35
3 pound cans per can.....25

Good Rio Coffee.....18c pound
Best Rio Coffee.....20c pound
Higher grade Coffees at very reasonable prices.

CANNED MEATS CHEAP.

Corned Beef 1 pound cans.....10c
Corned Beef 2 pound cans.....20c
Roast Beef 1 pound cans.....10c
Roast Beef 2 pound cans.....15c
Potato Ham, small cans, 5c can, 50c dozen
Potato Ham, large cans, 10c can, \$1.00 dozen
Potato Tongue, small, 5c can, 50c dozen
Dried Beef, Armour's, 1 pound, 18c can, \$2.00 dozen.
Dried Beef, Armour's, 1/2 pound, 10c can, \$1.20 dozen.

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One 12 H P Portable C & G Cooper & Co Engine and Boiler.....Price 270 Cash
One 8 H P Semi-Portable Ames Engine and Boiler.....Price 250 Cash
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These Engines and Boilers have been thoroughly overhauled and tested at my Works, and are in as good condition as it is possible for second hand jobs to be. Hoping to have your order, I am,

Yours respectfully,

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WITH A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR ONLY \$12.00.

Delivered to your railroad depot, all freight charges paid. Read this description carefully. This splendid Cooking Stove is No. 8; has four 8 inch pot holes; 16x16 inch oven; 20 inch fire box, 24 inches high; 31x20 inch top; nice smooth casting. I have had this stove made for my trade, after my own idea, combining all the good points of all medium priced stoves, and leaving out the objectionable features.

Beyond all doubt the best No. 8 Cooking Stove made for the price. Fitted with 2 pots, 2 pot covers, 3 skillets, 2 griddles, 3 baking pans, 3 joints of pipe, 1 elbow, 1 collar, 1 lifter, 1 scraper, 1 cake polish, 1 iron tea kettle, 1 shovel. We want to make customers and friends in every part of the South, for the purpose of introducing our business to new people, and to renew our acquaintance with old friends.

We will ship this splendid Cooking Stove and the above described outfit to any depot, all freight charges paid, for only \$12.00 when the cash comes with the order. This stove is a good one, well made, and will give entire satisfaction. Our illustrated catalogue of Furnishings, Stoves and Baby Carriages mailed free. Address

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116 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.

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We take pleasure in calling your attention to a remedy so long needed in carrying children safely through the critical stage of teething. It is an invaluable blessing to mother and child. If you are disturbed at night with a sick, fretful, teething child, use Pitts' Carmative, it will give instant relief, and regulate the bowels, and make teething safe and easy. It will cure Dysentery and Diarrhea. Pitts' Carmative is an instant relief for colic of infants. It will promote digestion, give tone and energy to the stomach and bowels. The sick, puffy, suffering child will soon become the fat and frolicking joy of the household. It is very pleasant to the taste and only costs 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists and by

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